



daily photo by john marrett

FULLER BRUSHED OFF. Buckminster Fuller spoke at Homecoming Saturday afternoon. The noted architect and visionary told his audience that there was a drastic need for urban development, and enlightened them on the secrets of the universe. Some of those present, however, were just not ready to be enlightened and felt the affair was quite dull. These unbelievers should not discourage the creator of the American pavilion of Man and His World none the less. After all, Dome wasn't built in a day.

by julian sher

Vietnam patriots hold conference

Catholic and Buddhist delegations from North and South Vietnam spoke to a large audience last night at McGill on the contribution of their movements to the Vietnam struggle. The public conference was sponsored by the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada and was chaired by Michel Chartrand, President of the Montreal Central Council of the CNTU.

"If there is hope for humanity against the barbarism of the United States, it is because the Vietnamese are fighting against the U.S. for their liberty," Chartrand said.

He denounced the American government for committing genocide in Asia at the same time that it is hypocritically advocating "an end to terrorism".

Chartrand added: "I'm for a French McGill, but I'd like to speak Shakespearean English to express the admiration I feel for the Vietnamese people."

R.P. NguyenTheVinh, a Catholic priest from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam opened the conference by expressing the "warm solidarity of the American, Canadian, and Third World peoples".

By describing the bombing of hospitals, churches, and towns, he exposed the "false reasoning" of the Nixon administration, which "wants to pretend that the war is ending."

He condemned the U.S. government for ignoring "the just and reasonable peace offers of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and of the D.R.V."

Speaking for the Buddhist delegation, the Venerable Thien

Chau criticized the Nixon and Saigon administrations for using religion "as an ideological pretext for their neo-colonialist policies."

"We Vietnamese have some differences," he said, "but we all resist foreign domination. We can live together. We are one nation."

A representative of the Cambodian delegation, Penn Nach, pointed out that since achieving independence in 1953, the Cambodian people—despite pressure from the U.S.—has tried to pursue a policy of neutrality. He noted that after "the fascist coup d'état" in 1970, which deposed Prince Sihanouk, the Cambodian people have continued to resist.

After two and a half years of guerrilla warfare, he said, already 5 million of Cambodia's 7 million people are living in liberated territories.

A letter from a South Vietnam prison, sent to the International Association of Christians in Solidarity with the Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian Peoples, was read to the audience by Chartrand. Following are excerpts from the letter:

"In the towns of South Vietnam, we continue to demand the stopping of the war, the restitution of the sovereignty of our country, and our right to self-determination."

"In spite of the growing resistance of our people, the Americans continue to widen the war."

"Thousands of innocent citizens, both women and children, have been arrested."

"Peace can only come when the U.S. withdraws its troops and stops its aggressive policies."



VOL. 62, NO. 15 TUESDAY OCT. 10, 1972

THREE CENTS

by anna dowdall

David Lewis waffles at Sir George

NDP leader David Lewis drew applause from a largely youthful audience last Friday with comments like: "Richard Nixon is an example of hypocrisy that probably equals anything since the beginning of mankind." He was speaking before about 300 people at Sir George Williams University, as part of his current election campaign.

In reply to a question put forward by a student about Canada's complicity in the war in Indochina, Lewis said that the NDP has condemned the war since it started and is in favour of ending the Defense-Sharing Agreements between Canada and the U.S., by which Canada supplies the U.S. with a large part of its metal requirements for the manufacture of armaments.

But Lewis declined to make Vietnam an issue in the upcoming

election, because, in his opinion, the lives of the Canadian people do not "fit into" that issue. He argued that ordinary people are more concerned with high taxes, unemployment, terrible housing, and other "bread-and-butter" issues than with "something going on thousands of miles away."

When a woman asked Lewis if he intends to recognize the right of a woman to control her body by legalizing abortion, he rebuked her mildly for the "tone" of her question, and went on to say that he personally does not think that abortion is murder, but has equal respect for those who consider that it is murder.

He did concede that "Abortion is a question to be decided between a woman and her doctor," and he agreed it should be removed from the Criminal Code,

at least.

On the question of unemployment, the NDP leader pointed out that the Trudeau regime considers heightened unemployment a legitimate price to pay for curbing inflation. During the Depression years, he said, when there was no unemployment insurance or welfare, everyone had sympathy for the unemployed. Now, however, reactionaries have whipped up a backlash against the jobless, by implying that they are a bunch of cheats living contentedly off other people's work. In actual fact, governmental loss through welfare cheating is only a very small amount compared with the money withheld through lying on income tax returns, a habit that becomes more common as one

continued on page 3

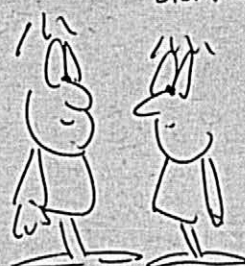


daily photo by jean-michel joffe

DAVID LEWIS, speaking at Sir George Friday, attacked unemployment and the present tax system, but assured everyone that NDP solutions to these problems do not include large-scale nationalization.

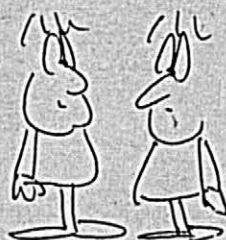
LEAD AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP

HAVE YOU
BEEN
FOLLOWING
THE
U.S.
ELECTIONS?



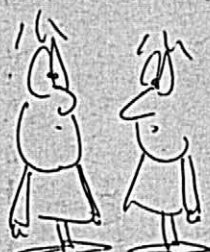
AT A
SAFE
DISTANCE.

NIXON
ISN'T
EVEN
CAMPAIGNING.
HE'S RUNNING
ON HIS
RECORD.



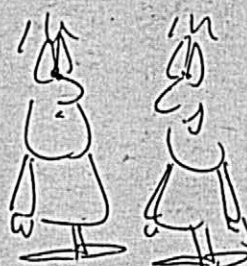
WHAT'S
McGOVERN
RUNNING
ON?

THE
FLIP
SIDE



WHAT
DO THEY
MEAN
BY A
"RECORD"
ANYWAY?

IN
NIXON'S
CASE, I
THINK IT'S
LIKE
WHEN
YOU
GET
ARRESTED.



BUT ONE
THING'S
FOR SURE.
HE HAS
NO
CONVICTIONS

IN AMERICA
YOU'RE STILL
PRESUMED
INNOCENT
UNTIL
PROVEN
GUILTY,
RIGHT?



NOT ANY
MORE!
NOW YOU'RE
INNOCENT
UNTIL
YOU
PRESUME.



10-10

GKopp

HILLEL ACTIVITIES AROUND THE CITY



McGill Hillel, 3460 Stanley St. 845-9171
Starting October 12th, Thursday, 7:00 to 8:30 P.M.
GUITAR-FOLKSONG WORKSHOP
with
Lawrence Erdile, guitar and folk singing instruction
folk-guitar techniques, build your repertoire
\$10.00 for ten sessions

Sir George Williams Hillel, 2130 Bishop St. 845-9957
Starting October 11th, Wednesday, 8-9:30 P.M.
SENSITIVITY AWARENESS
with
DAN DANIELS
\$10.00 ten sessions

"RAPS WITH THE REBBE"
McGill Hillel 3460 Stanley St. 845-9171
3-5 P.M. Tuesday, October 10th
"FREE SEX AND SEXUAL FREEDOM"
with
Israel Hausman

Vanier Hillel 922 Decarie Blvd. 748-8343
4-6 P.M. October 12th
"THE SYNAGOGUE AS AN ALIENATING EXPERIENCE?"
with
Israel Hausman

Vanier Hillel, 922 Decarie Blvd. 748-8343
Wednesday, October 11th 3:30 P.M.
"MULTI-MEDIA PRESENTATION ON KIBBUTZ"
with
Oded Ben-Or

McGill Hillel, 3460 Stanley St. 845-9171
October 12th, Thursday 7:30 to 9:30 P.M.
"IMPROVISATION FOR THE THEATRE"
with
Yara Ben-Or
Including: Orientation; Acting with the Body; The Where; The Situation; The Character. The group will put on short plays or improvisations no charge

Sir George Hillel, 2130 Bishop St. 845-9957
October 12th, Thursday, 7:30-9:30 P.M.
"ISRAEL AND KIBBUTZ LIFE"
with
Oded Ben-Or
member of Kibbutz Givat Haim-Ichud
Including: Individual explanations about programs in Israel and special programs on a kibbutz; group discussions about kibbutz, students in Israel, Judaism (from a non religious point of view), Zionism, Discussions accompanied by slides
no charge

McGill Hillel, 3460 Stanley St. 845-9171
Starting: Thursday, October 12th 7-10:30 P.M.
"HUMAN INTERACTION LABORATORY"
with
Phyllis Wallace
Description: The course will consist of an Experimental Laboratory in Human Relations.
Objectives: 1) To make the individual aware of group process 2) To make him aware of his own operation in a group setting 3) To make him sensitive to the needs and feelings of others as well as himself.
Method: The basic format will be the T group (training group). This is a miniature social organization in which we can turn a microscope on ourselves and examine our roles and relationships with others. A variety of techniques will be used, including Encounter, Gestalt, Role playing and Transactional Analysis
\$25.00 ten sessions

THE Students' Society

invites you

to

MEET THE CANDIDATES

*What are the issues?

*What are the proposals?

*Who represents your interests?

Come find out

TODAY

Union Ballroom

1 PM

today

CARIBBEAN STUDENTS: Caribbean students are requested to submit articles for Caribbean page in McGill Daily. Forward articles to Caribbean Box, ISA office.

SIGMA CHI FRATERNITY: Free lunches, 1 pm., 3458 Peel St. Soccer game, 5:45 pm., lower campus. Wine and cheese party, 7:30 pm., 3458 Peel St.

BLOOD DRIVE: Executive staff meeting today. Union 327, 7:30 pm. Please attend. Meeting for volunteers Wednesday, 7:30 pm., Union coffee lounge.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION: Rap with some Christian Science students—free literature. Union lobby, 12-2 pm.
PRE-MED SOCIETY: "Tetralogy of Fallot"—Movie about open-heart surgery. Membership also open. St. John's Ambulance starts next week. McIntyre Medical Building 522 (Howard Palmer Theater), 1 pm.

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES: All female students welcome. Lunch, Kappa Kappa Gamma, 12-2 pm. Coffee, Gamma Phi Beta, 3:30-5:30 pm. Dinner and dessert, Delta Gamma, Kappa Alpha Theta, 6-8 pm.

GAY LIBERATION (MCGILL-SGWU): Meeting of gay men and women. Redpath library, 2nd floor, 8:30 pm.

continued on page 3

20 STUDENTS

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Lewis ...

continued from page 1

moves up to the top of the economic ladder.

The federal NDP, and David Lewis personally, oppose Quebec independence, "as should everyone committed to Canada." But, said Lewis, it is our duty as Canadians to "recognize the richness of the French fact."

Lewis promised that he would never use the "iron-fisted methods" of the Liberals in dealing with the question of separatism. But he made no mention of his arbitrary ousting of the more radical Waffle wing of the NDP, which advocated self-determination for Quebec.

"How far" would the NDP go, a student asked, adding that he had "just made a tour" of the Soviet Union. Lewis smiled and reassured him that he was not in favour of extensive nationalization of industry. "Nationalization is not a panacea, as I used to think when I was young," he confided. "Anyway, ownership is an irrelevant question in modern society, where even the managerial class is controlled by the technology." He advocated the alternative of a "public part" in the ownership.

Instead of taking over the corporations, Lewis said, all the government would have to do is wrest from them the decisions regarding investment, employment, and expansion. He did not say how this was to be done or what he would do if the corporations simply decided to withdraw from Canada to seek out a more amenable place for investment.

Lewis expressed his opposition to the James Bay Power Development project, because of the hardship it was causing the native people of the region, the possible harm to the environment, and its inability to produce a significant number of jobs.

But he admitted that he does not know if the federal government could have "legally" intervened. He doubts whether it would have been possible to say "Get the hell out" to Bourassa although he saw the project as "wrong", "unjust", and "unbearable."

today

continued from page 2

ENGLISH DEPT FILM SERIES: Special showing "A Time in the Sun" (Eisenstein's "Que Viva Mexico!") Leacock '219, 4 pm. Today, 25 cents.

WOMEN'S INTRAMURALS: Women's intramural soccer tonight on middle field. 7:05 pm., Nursing—RVC, 7:05 pm. Arts—Nursing, 7:40 pm. Science—Arts, 8:15 pm. P & OT—Science, 8:50 pm.

CHESS CLUB: Simultaneous exhibition by a master on ground floor union all patzers welcome. 12-3 pm.

PGSS: Thomson House, 3650 McTavish Street, Council meeting, 7:30 pm. This will be the final meeting for the 1971-72 council.

First Bill 51 raid: office searched, papers seized

(QUEBEC PRESSE)—"I am convinced that this is one of the first applications of the infamous Bill 51, the law on organized crime and subversion, brought in by Justice Minister Jérôme Choquette."

Thus spoke Quebec lawyer Georges Lebel last Saturday, commenting on the "mysterious" theft committed Friday night at the headquarters of l'Agence de Presse Libre du Quebec (APLQ), the Movement for the Defence of Quebec Political Prisoners (MDPPQ), and a moving co-operative, all located at 3459 St. Hubert Street.

The unknown thieves entered without forcing the doors at the headquarters of the three groups. At APLQ, from which the *McGill Daily* derives much of its Quebec information, they made off with almost a thousand files (200 of them on popular movements and unions), administrative catalogues, addressograph plates, lists of addresses and address booklets, bankbooks, mail, etc. At the MDPPQ and the Co-op de Déménagement, all the administrative files and lists of the members and their addresses were seized.

After the robbery the doors

were carefully shut again. None of the equipment was damaged or even disturbed. "The confiscation was selective, systematic, and neatly carried out," revealed a spokesman for APLQ, a news agency founded in March 1971, which includes about a dozen people. "We have an electronic typewriter worth \$700, which wasn't even touched! Obviously, what interested them were the

files and our information on unions and popular movements."

According to Lebel, there is only one plausible hypothesis to explain the theft: a police raid. The lawyer explained that in virtue of the Choquette law on organized crime, terrorism, and subversion, the police have the right of seizure at all times and places without any warrant other than Bill 51 itself.

STUDENT SPECIAL

FOR

TONIGHT ONLY

Israeli revue, "From Israel with love,"

Paul Sauve Centre, Tuesday, 8:30 pm.

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Advertising Manager: Victor Loewy

News from societies

Open letter to the EUS

The following represents my opinion of and rebuttal to the arguments and opinions raised in the Plumber's Pot of October 4, 1972:

It is clear that the options available to Engineering students were hardly presented in an unbiased manner. Referring to the list of five "Referendum Options", I find the second termed "Zinner's Proposal". Martone comments on the adjacent page that "rumours" are in the air that "the Right Honourable Mr. Zinner has promised the E.U.S. some money." He implies that this is a play to "quiet the unrest" of this year. He implies, moreover, that this is but an empty promise. If the Pot would apply some elementary principles of responsible journalism, it would first seek out the facts and refrain from polemicizing. Rather, at the end of the last school year, when the issue of secession had once again become a convenient political

football which, in the opinion of some, was more appropriately called a tool for boosting a handful of self-seeking hacks into office, pressure was applied at the Board of Regular Committees to compel the Administration to absorb the costs of lighting and heating for two years, and as a result, a faculty reserve fund would be established. The second proposal should more appropriately be called the March E.U.S. Proposal.

But alas, the sweet smell of pseudo-success leads a few naive politicians to become more demanding. No longer is a rebate of student fees sufficient, rather, in the most arrogant and anti-democratic fashion possible, they suggest that student senators could ask that Senate ignore the policy for amending the Students' Society constitution which it had accepted and amend it on its own on the basis of the "mandate" of those senators and referendums held. Moreover, these politicians

cannot accept the fact that every task given the Executive of the Students' Society at that Board of Regular Committees meeting had been faithfully and competently carried out, nor will they admit to shirking their own responsibilities over the summer by failing to provide quorum at meetings where the work done was to be discussed. Instead, they now cry "secession" one moment, "close down the Union" at another, "fiscal autonomy and decentralization" the next.

With regard to Proposal 3 which was accepted at the referendum, I ask how, in all seriousness and good liberal-minded intentions, the E.U.S. can propose what would, if effect, be a decrease in wages of the Union maintenance staff, to \$50 a week? If it is argued that a smaller staff would suffice, I then suggest a complete lack of knowledge on the part of those putting forth this proposal of the essentials of building maintenance

and a completely unprincipled argument. I will not even discuss the exclusion of office expenses which would be required even under the proposed new structure.

My most vehement criticism is in your presentation of Proposal 5, which, if you wish, may be termed "Weiner's Proposal". The explanation was not clear even to the *McGill Daily*. If it is argued that the Students' Society at present offers only "bread and circuses" which do not meet the needs of engineers, and the E.U.S. is able to offer better "bread and circuses" for engineers and should therefore have more money, why do we not ask who wants bread and circuses? And the claim that the E.U.S., most other faculty societies, and the Students' Society offer that alone is surely supported by the results of all elections and referendums in recent times (The open meeting which called for a referendum could

barely muster up 50 engineering students; only 20-25% of the students voted in the referendum.) Proposal 5 should have allowed students to decide whether they also feel coerced by the E.U.S.!

There are those among us who refuse to accept the reality that these are the days of academic opportunism, in which most students are interested solely in their self-aggrandizement through the pursuit of their studies to the exclusion of any higher motive, such as selflessness or service to one's community through group participation. It is in view of this apathy that a few hacks are able to dupe the students with some distorted, ill-conceived, chauvinistic bunk, all of which may, in the end, destroy the foundations of student government at McGill and put the heads of those hacks on the guillotine.

This article was written by David Weiner, Internal Vice-President of the Students' Society.

letters

That was no man off the street; that was 20 professors and students

Sir,

The remarks by Gerry Vazquez that appeared in Friday's *Daily* present a misleading and inaccurate picture of Project Anti-War. Our group is made up of more than 20 professors, students, and workers studying the connections between Canadian industry and the Pentagon. More than one thousand unpaid person-hours have been expended toward the production of what will be the first complete documentation of Canadian involvement with the American war machine. The \$1200 donated by the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society will be used for the printing and distribution of this work. We feel that our effort to stop the killing in Vietnam is certainly worthy of support by ASUS.

Perry Shearwood
for Project Anti-War

The vanity of verbal exhibitionism

Sir,

I graduated from McGill last June.

Letters like that of Paula Taylor ("Shame, shame, shame", Wed. Oct. 4) depress any surges of nostalgia.

I object not to the content but to its phrasing.

God, the polysyllabics of academia. "However, I would vastly appreciate your slightest effort to de-bias non-editorial articles, if only slightly..." I have overcome my reluctance at the possibility of seeing my name in this journal, in the incurable hope that your minds are still open enough to listen to criticism with even the remotest respect for the integrity of the author...

One aspect, for the record: "fully" (intend); "vastly" (appreciate); "slightest" (effort); "tremendously" (amuses me); "invariably" (overcome); "slightly" (redeeming); "vastly" (amusing); "extremely" (hostile); "remotely" ('capitalist'); "slightly" (restrain yourselves); "incurable" (hope); "remotest" (respect).

Formal, pretentious, precocious-adolescent, like Pamela Frankau's "anthology of Hates" writer or Salinger's Esme. And without their charm.

For a while endearing, but over

time—it grates. We become impatient for maturity.

You justify it by "declaring" sarcasm?

But I go beyond that. Beyond the hyperbolic qualifiers, your language itself is so *standard*. In journalese I am grateful for the doctrine of catchy brevity in headlines. It eliminates in them, at least, the inflated social sciences terminology which makes the texts below them indistinguishable from one another.

God, for simplicity, for asceticism of language, for some bright colored bits of paper in the uniform-grey river of words.

Of course I too have been touched. The vanity of verbal exhibitionism is diamond-hard to dissolve. Witness this letter. But I'm shedding. More quickly outside academia, where parsimonious explanation seems a sin.

Yes, I've been affected all right. This could have been brief. No model, I'm afraid. And I resist a P.S.

D. Bercusson

A fool and his fondness...

Sir,

McGill graduates are masochists! At least this is the impression one gets after reading the article by Collard in the September issue of *The McGill News*. Collard's article is dedicated to that rare breed of human being, the porter. One reads with rapt attention of the exploits of such daring men as Bill Gentleman, King Cook, and other "notable nasties" of the past. Collard would have us believe that a porter must be overbearing, garrulous, and rude in order to achieve immortality at McGill. Indeed, he may not be too far off the mark, for it is the reflections of former students who were once bullied by the intellectually indigent porters that make up the bulk of the article. These students fondly remember being subjected to constant interrogation, being given directions in a brusque voice, and generally being treated as somewhat of a nuisance. And yet these same students provided material for a fond look at some fond fools! Perhaps they can be forgiven, as we tend to forget the intensity of unpleasant experiences as time progresses. Hoo-ray nostalgia!

The Administration Building is blessed with an affable duffer who serves as the erstwhile por-

ter. This man is one of the fairest porters I know. He treats everyone equally. Everyone is greeted by a snide scowl no matter whether he be student or staff. Should one not know immediately and automatically where all the different departments are situated, one should never have the temerity to ask this charming soul. He knows his job and he knows that he's not a dispenser of information. His job is hard enough as it is, sitting around on his rear can be tough. Besides, if you want information that bad you can go to the Information Office. It's in the Admin. Building somewhere.

This porter shall remain unnamed for the present, for his identity shall surely be revealed in 10 years time by some moronic McGill graduate who likes to reminisce about the fond moments he spent lost in the Admin. Building, being berated and beaten about the ears by that sweet old porter. I'll be looking forward to that article in the *McGill News*.

Nikolai Raskalnikov

Thanksgiving at the Fountainhead

Open letter to Michael Furlong, Re your "News" of Sept. 29th. It touches me deeply right here (thumb pounding on chest) to continued on page 5

notes

HAITI: PAPA DOC LIVES

As a voodoo version of the Holy Father, Papa-Doc Duvalier ruled Haiti until 1971, and death has only sanctified his power. Papa-Doc's disciples continue in the Duvalier style, with the blessings of U.S. ambassador Clinton Knox. Duvalierism rules, without Duvalier.

Papa-Doc's disciples offered the Haitian people to neo-colonialism, and the country's resources were sold out to investors from the U.S., Canada, France, Israel, etc. Vandalism and irresponsibility of the new regime are completing Haiti's disintegration.

But the world looked on at Papa-Doc's terrorist rule with moral qualms, and held back tourism, foreign investment, and economic aid. Duvalier's successors felt a need for the less unpleasant liberal style of politics.

Accordingly, government propaganda has manufactured a myth of change in high places. The Haitian press promotes the new president—Duvalier's 20-year-old son Jean-Claude—as the "idol of youth" and guarantor of "national reconciliation and economic revolution." The new regime showed proof of change: return of Haitian exiles, a prosperous tourist industry, soaring foreign investment...

Behind this pseudoliberalism is a reality of growing imperialism and exploitation.

"Liberalism" is a propaganda of lies, aiming to camouflage the penetration of foreign capital, mask the repressive character of the new regime, and mystify world opinion and the Haitian people.

Here are just a few examples of concessions to imperialist powers: A contract with Wendell Philipps Oil, an Anglo-American company, gives it control for 35 years over most Haitian territorial waters (about 8,700,000 acres). The American company Dupont

Caribbean, has been conceded the island of Tortue (20,250 acres) for 99 years. Then there is the concession of the island of Gonave to France and Canada's Macaya Project, etc. These territorial concessions are made possible through the dispossession of Haitian farmers and landowners.

Economic investment is translated, in varying degree, onto a political level. The "star-spangled species" of political control is the obvious example.

At the time of Duvalier's death in 1971, American investors feared widespread insurrection in Haiti. The U.S. State Department rushed in warships and arms, and American ambassador Clinton Knox in effect took over Duvalier's power. The CIA organized a terrorist force, the macoutes; and the administration of Customs, Postal Services, and Contributions came under American commissioners.

Haiti is a puppet state, where the U.S. ambassador plays the role of supervisor-general, the Haitian president nods his head, and imperialism pursues its course.

The Canadian and Québécois presence in Haiti dates back to 1943, in the mild form of cultural and religious missions. These apolitical missions, with their charity and instruction, created a welcoming climate for Canadian capital. In the shadow of American imperialism, Canadian banks, industry, tourism, and hotels carry off a respectable profit.

Canada supports the Duvalierist regime to protect her investments. Reasonings of profitability absolve the dictatorship.

The expropriation of land for foreign investment explains the migration of dispossessed farmers towards the cities. In Haitian industrial centres, there aren't jobs for the growing population. The surplus of labourers lies at the disposal of foreign industry, and appears or disappears according to fluctuations in the market.

Haiti, with a population of only 5 million, has produced more than one million emigrants. The massive emigration to the U.S. and Canada is an economic exile and a negative response to the Duvalier-style "liberalism."

Revolutionary activity in Haiti

remains sporadic and unorganized. This can be explained by the effectiveness of government propagandas, repression, and the "macoute" police. But the credibility of Duvalierism is disappearing, as expropriation of lands, exploitation of workers, and unemployment continue. Desperation must find an outlet, and revolution is the last outlet left to the Haitian people.

This article is derived from a document presented by the Haitian Solidarity Committee to the Conference on Solidarity between Quebec and Latin America two weeks ago at the Université de Montréal. It was translated and edited for the Daily by Andrea Kneeland.

DECLARATION FOR VIETNAM

The second International Assembly of Christians in Solidarity with the Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian Peoples met in Quebec from the 6th to 9th of October 1972. Three hundred people coming from 19 countries participated in it, and among them were representatives of numerous organizations and church movements. A delegation of priests and lay people, coming from North Vietnam as well as from the other countries of Indochina, brought precise information on the war and the situation of the Indochinese churches to the Assembly, in which six Canadian and American bishops participated.

The war continues to be fought harder than ever. Without letup, it brings its long cortege of sufferings, injustices, and misery. In Laos, as in Cambodia, American forces and their allies are destroying villages and cultures and are maintaining unrepresentative regimes against the rights of peoples to determine their own fate. We demand justice and independence in liberty for these peoples.

In North Vietnam, the ports are mined, the dikes bombed, the cities, villages, schools, hospitals,

churches, and public services burned to the ground by the most systematic and powerful aerial bombardments in history. The American air forces are thus guilty of a veritable genocide. Nothing can justify these crimes. The Vietnamese Catholic community actively participates in the defence of the life and independence of the whole Vietnamese people. With them we demand: stop the bombardments and all the acts of war against the sovereignty of North Vietnam.

The repression in South Vietnam becomes more tragic day by day. No delegate, whether a member of the JOC, the JEC, or the Catholic peace movements has been able to participate in the Assembly. Most are in prison for having demonstrated their disagreement with the war policy of the Saigon government and for having demanded peace. Others for the same reasons have not been able to obtain their exit visas. The prisons are full of pacifists and members of the resistance. More than 200,000 of them are found there. Among them are numerous Catholics who are making an appeal to the active solidarity of the Christian communities. With them we demand an end to the repression and the liberation of the political prisoners, the immediate cessation of American support to a regime that does not enjoy the confidence of the people, and the recognition of South Vietnam's right to self-determination.

These appeals from the prisons of the South and the devastated villages and churches of the North must be heard. The ecumenical meeting in Kansas City has reaffirmed that this war is immoral and contrary to the principles of Christ. With our Indochinese brothers we demand of all churches to abandon an attitude that is too often hesitant and ambiguous in order to publicly and actively express their support for these peoples, who are calling for justice and independence.

We refuse in the name of the Evangel that our Christian churches be accomplices and instruments of oppression. The Evangel is not neutral, and we are convinced that Christ is always present wherever men and women are humiliated, tor-

tured, and massacred, and wherever men and women struggle for justice. It is for this reason that we reaffirm that Christians must be artisans and conscious agents of liberation, notably in taking the side of the poor people in their struggle for their political, economic, and spiritual independence, a struggle of which the peoples of Indochina today are the living symbol.

We demand of all Christians, of the theologians, of those responsible for the churches to hear the cry of our Indochinese brothers and to answer it. Time presses. Let the coming month be one of living solidarity of Christians of the whole world with the Indochinese peoples. Let the second of November be everywhere a day of reparation. Let everything be done, before and after this date, so that a moral, spiritual, and material support can be organized in all the churches. Our own liberation passes today through that of the Indochinese peoples.

The above is a public statement released by the International Assembly of Christians in Solidarity with the Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian Peoples.

what's what

African Students' Association

There will be a meeting Oct. 13 in Union B-27 at 7 pm. to discuss the Ugandan Asians' case and plan for the rest of the year. It is very important that all attend. Refreshments will be served.

Caribbean Students

Caribbean students are requested to submit article for a Caribbean page in the McGill Daily. Forward articles to Caribbean Box, ISA office.

letters

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read of your genuine concern over what secession could mean for the job security and welfare of Union employees and their dependents, while you behave like "19th century capitalists of the worst kind". All of which prompts the inevitable question: Why then in hell do you do such things, dear Soames?

Do you scale Everest only because it's there? Do you bomb and strafe Vietnamese civilians because you hate your oi man? You don't? But you do admit that you intend to push secession. Why? Because you pettifoggery turkeys won't come to terms on a few details? 24 bucks a year, and "41 measly bucks" for the Ballroom "sticks in the craw". Some turkey! Some crawl!

Now it hasn't been so long ago that I was a frequent guest at cam-

pus and off-campus booze bashes, and I have vivid memories of many students who would blow as much as 50 bucks in a single night on booze, bimbos, Chinese food, and skin flicks without batting an eyelash (albeit their bellies reacted somewhat differently). For such as this, everybody is suddenly wealthy, but for more serious business like the running of the Students' Society and the Union, you all put on the sackcloth. This makes sense? It does if you're being pushed by those who, for political motives, seek the demise of the Society and are using you, however subtly, much as Ayn Rand's "Fountainhead" uses architecture to foist pseudosociological ego-tripping on suffering humanity.

The Kopp cartoons. Is this all the Society gives you? You get the *Daily*, which printed your apologetics and gives me the opportunity to give you shit. In it, you learn that the AUS is not at the centre of the universe, and

what other people think of the concrete monstrosities you architects create and why you're priced out of reach of the labouring classes. You also learn to appreciate why the Saskatchewan wheat farmers will sing the praise of Chairman Mao, and how flowering intellectualism at a university can be destroyed by premature frosts.

True, the *Daily* is bitter medicine, but this is a sick civilization and such is the medicine prescribed.

Again, it touches me deeply (sore thumb from pounding chest) that you turkeys (your own nomenclature) are trying to repent before commission of the sin, for truly the Kingdom of the Thanksgiving is at hand. Welcome to dinner. Enjoy! Enjoy!

Ron Fleischman.

Fuller Brushed Off

Homecoming '72 (October 5-8) for McGill alumni will feature a special luncheon honouring architect, Buckminster Fuller. Not all graduates, however, are pleased with the schedule for what the McGill Reporter calls "four fabulous days of endless activities." The following is a copy of a letter sent two weeks ago to the Reunion Secretary of McGill's Graduate Society.

Dear Sir or Madam:

Having received today the schedule for the October 5th to 8th weekend, I can see that the United States is still running McGill, just as it ran the Stockholm Conference.

I wish you would just one time stop insulting Canadians of all walks of life by pretending that there are no decent speakers or accomplished people from Canada who might give an important speech to all your distinguished graduates. How about an address by Irvin Goodleaf of the Quebec Indian Association and a talk by James Wah-See from the Northwest Territories to talk about ecology? Real ecology, that is. About the destruction of Canada's North to satisfy the endless appetites of the United States, the home of Mr. Fuller.

You have learned nothing over the past few years. I hope the students disrupt your entire weekend.

Very sincerely and
Very bitterly yours,
Iris E.T. Jones, M.D., C.M.,
Medicine 1952

Bill 51: building a better police state

by Sheldon Goldfarb

Remember how unhappy Robert Bourassa and Jérôme Choquette were when the federal government allowed the Public Order (Temporary Measures) Act—the successor to the War Measures Act—to expire at the end of April in 1971?

At the very least, Bourassa and Choquette had wanted the act extended; and what they really would have liked was, as the Justice Minister said, "permanent legislation to cover urgent situations that could arise." On hearing of the federal government's allowing the act to expire, Choquette expressed "astonishment" and added: "We asked that it be prolonged. The federal government has seen otherwise." Bourassa railed at the federal government for displaying "weakness, illogic, and inconsistency".

The two leading lights of the Quebec government thus seemed very much upset about what had been done to them by their Liberal brethren in Ottawa. Choquette especially must have felt wronged, having been suddenly deprived of so many of his fun-to-use powers: power to order searches, seizures, and arrests without warrant; power to censor dissent; power to outlaw "subversive" groups; and power to detain "undesirables" in jail for 21 days without charge and 90 days without trial.

But fear not. Our indomitable Justice Minister figured out how to regain the powers so unkindly taken from him and his government. And this time he did not allow himself to be dependent on the unreliable politicians in Ottawa. The new powers were granted under legislation passed by his very own National Assembly in Quebec. Further, Choquette is not running the risk of having the powers suddenly taken away again. The new legislation is permanent.

Of course, with no convenient terrorist crisis at hand, even Jérôme Choquette does not dare restore all the old powers at once. So he has gone about it rather circumspectly; the only powers restored so far are the powers to search and seize documents without warrant. In addition, Choquette has brought in some powers not found in either the War Measures Act or the Public Order (Temporary Measures) Act—in the field of interrogations and hearings, for instance.

All these powers were granted to the Quebec Police Commission under Bill 51—An Act to Amend the Police Act—which was rushed through the National Assembly in July, just before summer adjournment. There was no time wasted on parliamentary deliberations and public scrutiny for this bill. As the usual "legislative requirements of democracy" were quietly put aside, Bill 51 went through the Assembly as if it were on the Montreal-Toronto Rapido. First reading was July 4; second reading, July 5; third reading, July



daily photo by r.e. fleischman

What is Jerome Choquette smiling about?

7; and formal assent, with coming into force, July 8.

When bringing in the law, Choquette announced that the new powers contained in it were aimed at organized crime. Well, some excuse was needed; and with Quebec terrorists rather inactive these days, organized crime must have seemed as good a one as any. The excuse had been in preparation for some time, actually. In the spring, Choquette had announced a September inquiry into organized crime; and even before that, there had been talk about an inquiry and about the increased powers it would require.

For instance, in July 1971, the Justice Department brought out a white paper entitled "The Police and Public Safety", which, among other things, called for such an inquiry. Interestingly, the white paper did not ask for increased police powers, such as preventive arrest, compulsory identification, and search and arrest without warrant; it did say, however, that the Quebec Police Commission, which would be in charge of the inquiry, did not have all the powers necessary to "favour the prevention of crime and the efficiency of police services

in Quebec. In order to permit it to accomplish its task fully, it would have to be given additional powers."

How one can give the Police Commission more powers for investigation without increasing the powers of the police forces was apparently too great a problem for the minds in the Justice Department to resolve. In any event, the powers given to the Police Commission in Bill 51 do quite definitely increase the powers of the police forces.

First of all, there are new powers of search and seizure. According to Article 2 of the law, the Police Commission (not the courts) "may authorize a member of the Commission or any other person therein designated to search the establishments, premises, or vehicles generally or specifically indicated in the warrant, examine the objects, books, writings, or other documents found in such establishments, premises, or vehicles, and seize them."

Further, an authorized person "may use the force requisite for entry into the establishments, premises, or vehicles he is authorized to search, employ any measures necessary to carry out the required searches, obtain any assistance

required for these purposes, and compel any person to hand over to him the objects, books, writings, and other documents..."

Although the term "warrant" is used in the law, what is meant here is not the usual court-authorized warrant, requiring police to appear before a magistrate or justice of the peace to explain why a warrant is needed. Rather, it merely means authorization from an administrative police body; that is, the police will be granting warrants to themselves.

Even this formality is dispensed with in the following section: "In case of urgency, when a warrant cannot be obtained in due time, any person authorized to make an inquiry by the Commission may... exercise without warrant the powers provided" (in the preceding two sections).

Do these powers sound vaguely familiar? How do they compare with the following: "A peace officer may enter and search without warrant any premises, place, vehicle, or aircraft in which he has reason to suspect... there is anything that may be evidence of an offense under these regulations.... Any property that a peace officer has reason to suspect may be evidence of an offense under these regulations may, without warrant, be seized by a peace officer..."

The regulations referred to in the foregoing quote are the Public Order Regulations, decreed by the federal government under the terms of the War Measures Act. That is, in one particular area of police work, Bill 51 grants almost the exact same sweeping and anti-democratic powers that the War Measures Act did.

It must be admitted, however, that Bill 51 does have a character of its own; in fact, in some respects, it even goes beyond the War Measures Act. For instance, Article 3, dealing with hearings held by the Police Commission during its inquiries, grants to the Commission powers of interrogation reminiscent of the U.S. House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"The Commission may at any time during an inquiry order a sitting held *in camera*," the article states. "Moreover, ... it may... order a private hearing of a witness and exclude every other person from the place of hearing. The testimony given in that case shall be confidential subject to the discretion of the Commission to use for its report the information so obtained, which shall not, however, be connected with the witness so heard."

The *in camera* part of this section prepares the way for closed-door interrogation and intimidation of "unfriendly witnesses". The second part legitimizes secret accusations; that is, accusations based on secret sources will be made, which means that those accused will have no opportunity to even know their accusers, let alone confront or cross-examine them.

In apparent anticipation of objections to

these anti-democratic provisions, Article 3 also contains a section allowing anyone accused during the hearings to defend himself before the Commission. This concession, however, is a rather minor consolation in the face of Article 3's general abrogation of the legal rights of an accused. Further, the right to defend oneself before the Commission is not automatic, but is granted only subject to the discretion of the Commission.

It should also be pointed out that no one called before the Commission has the right to refuse to answer questions. There is no Fifth Amendment in Canadian law; and as Choquette expressed it during the National Assembly debates on Bill 51, "It goes without saying, in my view, that the Commission has all the powers needed to subpoena witnesses, who will be obliged to answer all questions."

The only recourse against self-incrimination is to throw oneself on the mercy of the Commission and ask protection from subsequent criminal proceedings based on the testimony given. Our Justice Minister, being such a militant civil libertarian, much prefers this procedure to the American Fifth Amendment. "Thank God," he said during the debates, "that our rules of procedure in this area do not go as far as the rights that Americans have."

One other section of Bill 51 contains potential threats to democratic rights. This is Article 5, which creates a new rank of policeman: the assistant constable. That sounds rather innocuous, but the term used in the original French is "agents auxiliaires", which could have been translated not as "assistants", but as "auxiliaries"—a term conjuring up visions of vigilantes.

It seems then, that Jérôme Choquette will stop at nothing to root out organized crime. He is going to rid us of the Mafia even if it means granting sweeping police powers and eliminating some Mafia members' rights in the process. Or so it might seem. But is it really the Mafia—or whatever organized crime should be called—that the Justice Minister is after?

Let us look to the very first article of Bill 51 for the answer. This article states: "The Commission shall also make an inquiry into the activities of an organization or system, its ramifications, and the persons involved to the extent prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, whenever he has reason to believe that in the fight against organized crime or terrorism and subversion, it is in the public interest to order such an inquiry to be held."

Now, how did "terrorism and subversion" manage to sneak in there when no one was looking? How indeed?

It is thus obvious—as, in fact, it should have been from the first—that the new police powers are aimed not only (and not even primarily) at powerful underworld organizations, but at "terrorism and subversion". But even this is not clear. What is meant by the government when it talks about "terrorism and subversion"? For that matter, what is meant by "organized crime"?

The *Layman's Lexicon of Ministerial Misinterpretation*, edited by Humpty Dumpty, defines "terrorist" and "subversive" as code words for "progressive" and "revolutionary". It then advises us to consult the Justice Department's white paper for examples.

The white paper was one of the earliest sources of the organized-crime pretext for increased police powers, but it also contains a section on "terrorism", in which "terrorists" are described as "those who use social demands for the sole aim of overthrowing by violence the established democratic order." This description can easily be made to include a lot more than terrorists.

The white paper continues, "The terrorists talk about social reform projects in such a way that anyone could theoretically support them, but these become, in the hands of terrorists, a mere pretext for tumult and revolution."

Throughout the white paper, "terrorist"

and "revolutionary" are used interchangeably as synonyms so that it becomes clear that revolutionaries are the ones to be attacked, as in the following: "Our intention is purely and simply to examine the technical aspect of revolutionary confrontation and to propose to the police a counter-strategy..."

The white paper also states: "The terrorist seeks to identify himself with the working population and, in a general way, with those who have legitimate grievances... The terrorist espouses each and every demand of the working classes. Work slowdowns, strikes, socialist movements... An aim soon becomes clear: to show the inability of the state to respond to the desires of the labouring classes."

The implication of the preceding paragraph is that anyone taking part in a work slowdown, strike, or socialist movement may be a terrorist and thus can be attacked as such. Further, anyone who shows the state to be anti-labour—to be unable "to respond to the desires of the labouring classes"—is also a terrorist.

As if this were not enough, the white paper adds, "For quite some time, it has been difficult to distinguish between necessary and fruitful social protest and systematic harassment of authority... It is difficult to distinguish... those who intend to resort to violent confrontation from those who give their attention to bringing about change through legal means."

One may conclude that if terrorists cannot be distinguished from progressives, who are not terrorists, then progressives can be grouped with terrorists and attacked using the new police powers. In effect, then, revolutionaries, trade union militants, social democrats, and even liberals can be called "terrorists" or "indistinguishable from terrorists" and subjected to harassment under Bill 51.

The unions are especially liable to come under attack, because of the events of April and May. At that time, Robert Bourassa denounced the unions as being filled with "thugs". From "thugs" to "organized crime" is not a long step—at least, not for this government. Thus, the unions can come under attack not only for being "terrorist and subversive", but also for being centres of "organized crime".

For instance, at the recent meeting of the Canadian Association of Police Chiefs, Maurice St. Pierre, who is director of the Quebec Provincial Police, made allegations about "organized crime" in the labour movement. And during the National Assembly debates on Bill 51, reference was made more than once to "gangsterism in the union movement". Not to be outdone, the white paper quotes the U.S. Katzenbach Commission's definition of "organized crime", including the following line: "It (organized crime) is also deeply rooted in legal enterprises and in labour unions."

One may also note that the Police Commission inquiry has been postponed till mid-October, because, in the words of a Justice Department official, "Our precise mandate has not been determined." That is, for each participant in organized crime who is questioned by the inquiry into organized crime, how many progressives can be harassed? The Justice Department is not quite sure yet.

So we see that words like "terrorism", "subversion", and "organized crime" mean just what Jérôme Choquette and Robert Bourassa choose them to mean—neither more nor less. The question is which is to be master—the language or the government—that's all.

It should be recalled here that during the "October crisis", the War Measures Act, which supposedly had been brought in to fight terrorism, was also used against progressives. Most of the 2000 searches and 400 arrests in October 1970 were aimed not at terrorists, but at various progressive and democratic groups (including the unions) in Quebec.

So when the powers in Bill 51 are used, it is most probable that they too will be aimed at Quebec progressives in an effort to eliminate the possibility of revolution—a possibility that has become much more likely in the light of the events of April and May.

The use of increased police powers against progressives is just another of the similarities between Bill 51 and the War Measures Act; and these similarities are not accidental.

We have already noted that during the aftermath of the "October crisis", Choquette was asking for permanent legislation to meet "emergency situations". Perhaps foreseeing that the federal government was not going to bring in such legislation, he announced that his department would prepare a white paper on this question. "In this white paper," the Justice Minister explained, "I think it possible for the government to express what it considers to be the means of defense for the democratic society in which we live against criminal elements, whether they be terrorist or organized crime."

The white paper that was produced was none other than "The Police and Public Safety"—the very same white paper that provided much of the rationale for Bill 51

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daily photo by Jean-michel Joffe

Bill 51 . . .

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and that established definition for "organized crime", "terrorism", and "subversion". So the link between October 1970 and July 1972, between the War Measures Act and Bill 51, is a very direct one.

This link was not brought out in the debates on the bill, either inside or outside the National Assembly. The closest anyone came to suggesting such a link was when Parti Québécois MNA Robert Burns said that the bill could be "misused" as the War Measures Act supposedly had been to "violate the civil liberties" of "innocents".

Burns's statement was made during the second-reading debates, at a time when the PQ was opposing the bill. The PQ's reason for opposing it was that in the bill's original form, the target of investigation was described only as "crime" in general ("la criminalité"). Although Choquette was saying that the target was *organized* crime, the PQ expressed fears that the new police powers could be used against people not at all linked to organized crime, since the bill did not specifically limit the powers to the realm of organized crime. Burns said that with such vague wording, "one could even investigate political parties."

Burns also pointed out that Choquette, in his opening remarks in second reading, had said that Bill 51 would be used for "the purpose, among others, of an investigation into organized crime."

"Perhaps," said Burns, "the minister overreached himself when he said 'among others'; but I understood very well the use of these two words, which, necessarily, put no limits on the use of these exceptional

powers."

The PQ's opposition to the bill was, however, filled with waverings and qualifications—and also with delusions about its intention. Burns correctly stated that the bill "contains enormous dangers", but he saw these dangers as arising from "abuses" of its intention. In fact, however, it is not abuses of the bill, but the bill's very intention that is the danger—the intention is to attack progressives and forestall revolution. Similarly, it was not through abuses that the War Measures Act attacked non-terrorists, but through its intention.

The Montreal commercial press took a position on Bill 51 very similar to the second-reading stand of the PQ. Their editorials criticized the "abuses" that may result from the lack of restrictions in the law, but they also helped justify the principle of the law, and of a Police Commission inquiry.

Thus, one such editorial was headed: "Dangerous move in good cause". Another contained the following wavering statement: "The projected inquiry, let us repeat, remains valuable, and it is hoped that it will result in maximum profit. . . . (But) it would be wrong to want to hide a real apprehension about the question of civil liberties." Still another commented, "The need for prompt action in this area (the fight against organized crime) is readily demonstrated. . . . (but) the possession of arbitrary authority is an open invitation to abuse."

What happens when one bases one's opposition to something like Bill 51 on "abuses" instead of intention is that one's opposition can become support if "suitable guarantees against abuses" are made. Thus, Robert Burns ended up by saying, "If I were assured that this was limited to an inquiry into organized crime, I would immediately say that I have no objection to granting these powers to the Police Commission. . . ."

Burns did not see that it is the intention of the bill not to be limited to organized crime, because that is not really its main target. He deluded himself into thinking that the bill had been made with good intentions, but had somehow been left unclear so that lower-level officials might interpret it to justify attacks on "innocent groups" (i.e. progressives).

In fact, Burns went out of his way to deny that it was the government's intention to attack these groups. "I am not questioning the statement that the minister made," he said. "I don't impart to him bad faith. . . . I think that the minister is altogether in good faith. If he is in good faith, as I believe, he must limit very greatly the use of these exorbitant powers. . . ."

Burns's pleading and his calling on Choquette's "good faith" were constant themes in the debates. Thus: "Only if the Justice Minister tells me: 'Not only will I declare verbally that it will affect only those who are aimed at by our inquiry into organized crime, not only will I say that the application of these exceptional measures will be curbed and checked, but I will write it for you into the act.' It is only on that condition that I will give my assent to the act. . . . I appeal to the sense of justice I recognize in the minister. . . . to the liberalism I know in the minister."

At this point, surprised by such comments from an "unyielding" opponent, Choquette interjected, "You are taking me by my weak side." It is easy to agree that Jérôme Choquette's liberalism and sense of justice make up his weak side; in fact, it is so weak that it is almost invisible. But let us return to the events in the National Assembly.

The PQ voted against Bill 51 in second reading, at which action Choquette expressed great shock, rightly noting that the PQ did not oppose the bill's principle, which is all that is supposed to be considered in second reading. PQ opposition was based solely on the question of abuses in application of the bill.

But Choquette did not give up in his attempt to get PQ support for the bill. Having listened closely to Burn's speeches, he returned to the Assembly two days later for third reading with an amendment to make to the bill; he was ready to write something into the bill just to please the PQ. His amendment was to alter the first article from reading "crime" to reading "organized crime or terrorism and subversion".

Now, the PQ had objected to the original version supposedly because "crime" as the target of inquiry was so vague that "Innocents" could be attacked under it. Saving "organized crime or terrorism and subversion" makes things somewhat clearer, but hardly any more defensible. What is, in fact, made clear is that "terrorists and subversives" (progressives) will be attacked.

That this was just a clarification and not really an addition becomes evident when one refers back to something Choquette said in second reading, before the amendment: "I do not say that other planned criminal activities could not be the object of an inquiry. . . . it would be possible to investigate, for example, an organized system

of terrorism. I do not deny it."

What was the PQ's response to the clarification? Wholehearted approval, of course. What else would one expect from a petty-bourgeois group, which expects to hold power soon, and which wants to have a weapon to use against the unions and all progressives when that happens?

As Robert Burns said, "I am entirely in agreement with the proposed amendment. . . . If the minister had announced to us in second reading that this amendment was coming, we would no doubt have sided with those who voted in favour of the bill."

All the amendment does, we have seen, is make clearer that progressives will be attacked; this is surely clear even to the PQ. The switch by the PQ thus shows that its original opposition was mainly a pretense, to demonstrate "radical spirit" or what have you. It shows that the PQ does not represent Quebec progressives.

To explain their switch, PQ members had to go through a great deal of verbal gymnastics. "I want simply to make a brief remark," said Burns, "to explain my vote on third reading, which will be in favour of the law, and which might seem, at first glance, incoherent, being given that I voted against the bill in second reading. If I voted against. . . it was only because I had not been assured that certain amendments, which the minister brought forward this morning, would be brought forward in this way; this allows me now, undisturbed and completely conscientiously, to vote in favour of the bill as amended by the minister."

Choquette had thus succeeded in winning the PQ over; the PQ members renounced their opposition and voted in favour of Bill 51 on third reading.

Of course, the Unité-Québec and the Crédiistes had no qualms at any time about supporting the bill, although they did make a few murmurs about civil rights. A statement by Crédiiste MNA Camil Samson expressed their attitude: "The general public must be protected against crime. If, to do this, we must accept certain sacrifices and give certain increased powers, I think, in the name of the general public, we are justified. . . . That does not mean giving exorbitant powers, but necessary powers."

Or as UQ MNA Remi Paul said, "We cannot logically be against this act, even if the means that the minister asks approval for can in certain cases. . . . present risks of injustice. . . . It will be necessary to try to respect fundamental rights. . . . It will also be necessary, however, that the Police Commission. . . have all the powers listed in the articles of Bill 51. I say, therefore, that the minister is presenting an excellent law."

Of course, Remi Paul thinks the law is excellent. Being a member of the party of Duplessis, he probably sees it as the beginning of a return to the Duplessis era, with its infamous Padlock Law.

Thus, on third reading, Bill 51 passed unanimously. It came into force the next day—July 8. The government now has one of the tools it needs to destroy democratic rights and crush progressive groups. That is the intention of the government to destroy democratic rights is shown by a statement made by Robert Bourassa in November 1970: "There is unlimited freedom of expression (in Quebec), but it is perhaps time to re-examine this freedom, or at least its use. . . ."

The dangers are thus obvious. An attempt is underway to crush not organized crime, but Quebec progressives. This attempt can be successfully thwarted only by a united struggle of those groups under fire—of all progressives in Quebec.



daily photo by henry kaszel

Our determined Justice Minister: will he make the trains run on time too?



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BLACK STUDENTS UNION. Important meeting. Discuss constitutional changes. Friday Oct. 6, 4:30 PM. Rm. 123-124 Student Union Bldg.

Open House Saturday October 7, 3647 University—Red Door. 4 PM-2 AM. Regular attractions including live band and other entertainments.

FIRST THE TEAM CANADA - USSR SERIES... NOW the MFS SUSPENSE SERIES, starting Friday, Oct. 6, with THE KREMLIN LETTER, 7:00 & 9:30, PSCA/FDAA. Also the first of twelve chapters of the classic serial THE PERILS OF PAULINE. 50c

India Students Association, Election meeting. All welcome. Discussion of events. Wednesday, October 11, Room B-23 Union, 8 PM.

SNEAK A PEAK AT THE DEKES, the action Frat. Talk it over some FREE beer and pizza and beer. Wednesday 5:30-7:00. 3653 University.

Perfect God—Perfect Man. Attend a Christian Science Lecture—"What's Really Me" by Joseph Heard, C.S.B., from Miami. Thursday, Oct. 12, 1:00 PM, Union 123.

SSSHHHH... The McGill Film Society Silent Series starts Wednesday October 11 with THE GENERAL featuring Buster Keaton. Admission by series ticket only. Tickets: 10 films for \$2.50 on sale at Union Box Office and at the door. ALICE AND WILLY ARE COMING.

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For Sale: Continental Bed—slightly used, excellent condition—firm—\$40. Call Laurie 843-3886.

Lab coats on sale: Room 129 McIntyre Building. Mens and ladies coats—all sizes available—open 8:30 A.M.—4:30 P.M.

Canon TLQL SLR 35 mm. camera. New. TTL meter. 50 mm lens and carrying case included. \$150.00. Howard, 392-4278, 937-5171.

LOST

REWARD \$200.—For information leading to recovery of "Whitey" 60 lb. white male Husky, tip of left ear missing. Tel: 271-4262.

Man's Ring lost on or near football field. Substantial reward offered. Phone 279-7889.

PERSONAL

MIKE: Congratulations! You have now survived twenty-one years of living. Keep it up! Happy birthday and good luck. Love Lisa.

WANTED

Actor and Actress wanted for mildly erotic student film. Salary. Participants may enjoy total film making experience. Write: Media McGill, 3434 McTavish.

Ideas for name and design of Caribbean Magazine wanted. Place suggestions in appropriate box in I.S.A. office.



ISRAELI DANCING

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October-May

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McGill Debating Union

presents

Election Forum addendum

Peter Foster, candidate, Westmount Riding
Communist Party of Quebec (Marxist-Leninist)

Union Ballroom 1 PM
Wednesday, Oct. 11

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women's sports

SKATING INSTRUCTION—Classes for beginners and others. Register with the Instructor Mrs. Whyte in Room G20, Currie Gym, Tues. Oct. 10 at 10:15 or 11:15 or Thurs. Oct. 12 at 2:15 or 3:15. Classes will be held in Winter Stadium starting week of Oct. 16th Tues. at 10:00 and 11:00 A.M. Thurs. at 2:00 and 3:00 and Sat. at 9:30-11:30. Open to Men and Women Students.

INTRAMURALS

SOCCER—Schedule starts Oct. 10th 7:30 P.M. on Middle Field. See Bulletin Board in Women's Locker Room, Currie Gym, for games and times.

BASKETBALL—Enter your unit teams by Tues. Oct. 17th, Women's Athletics, Currie Gym, Room G33 or Women's Locker Room.

TENNIS—Intramural Tournament—The second round should be completed by October 21st. Look for your opponent's name on the bulletin board in the Women's Locker Room at the Currie Gym.

ICE HOCKEY—Entries due by Oct. 23rd before 3 P.M. to the Women's Athletics Office, Room G33, Currie Gym. Games start Nov. 1st, Wednesdays 8:30-10:00 P.M. For more information call 672-3449 after 7 p.m.

CALL YOUR UNIT REP IF YOU WANT TO PLAY ANY INTRAMURAL SPORTS:

ARTS—Linda 845-4707

SCIENCE—Helen 671-0219

P. & OT—Kathy 843-8444

NURSING—Florence 389-7718

PAN HEL—Jane 843-6338

RESIDENCES—Suzanne Andre 842-0597

MEDS—Bizzy 843-8080

REPS still needed for Gardner Hall and Molson, Grads, and Education.

TEAM PRACTICES AND TRYOUTS

DIVING—Coaching sessions continue with Coach Sue Kinnear on Mon. and Wed. at 6:00 P.M.—Currie Pool.

BOWLING—Club meets Weds. at Leader Lanes, 1616 St. Catherine St. W., For information phone Janet—697-6307 evenings.

VOLLEYBALL—Starts Thurs. Oct. 12th—5:30 P.M.—Currie Gym. Regular Practices: Mon. 7:30-9:30 P.M. and Thurs. 5:30-7:30 P.M. For information call Ida 392-4906 days, or 842-0078—evenings.

CURLING—For information phone Laura 842-0597.

SYNCHRO—For information phone Maureen 845-8047.

COMPETITIVE SPEED TEAM—Training Mon. through Friday 7:45-8:45 A.M.—Weston Pool—starting Tues. Oct. 10th.

BASKETBALL—Regular practices, and Team (Senior & Intermediate) Tryouts, begin Mon. Oct. 16—5:30-7:30 P.M. Currie Gym, and continue on Mondays and Wednesdays 7:30-9:30 P.M., and Thursdays 5:30-7:30. For information call Sue 843-7842.

ICE HOCKEY—DRY LAND conditioning for the "IN" TEAM

Tues. 1-2 p.m.—Currie Gym no. 4

Wed. 1-2 p.m.—Currie Gym no. 4

Thurs. 4-5 p.m. Meet in locker room ready for activity outside.

If you can't make any of these times, see Anne Patterson in Women's Athletics Office, Currie Gym.



McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURALS THIS WEEK

SOCCER

Wed., Oct. 11	5:30 p.m.	F.F.	Mezzuzahs 11 vs. PecMajors
	6:30 p.m.	F.F.	Sigs vs. Strays
	7:30 p.m.	F.F.	RifRaf vs. Dio
	8:30 p.m.	F.F.	Architects vs. Chem Grads

Thurs., Oct. 12	5:15 p.m.	L.C.	East Wind vs. BioChem
	5:30 p.m.	F.F.	MCSS vs. Wops

TOUCHFOOTBALL

Tues., Oct. 10	1:00 p.m.	L.C.	Les Morgues vs. Cleat Laces
	1:00 p.m.	F.F.	Mgm I vs. Molson Gang
	5:15 p.m.	F.F.	Med IV vs. Handpieces
	5:15 p.m.	M.S.	MSA II vs. Eng III

Wed., Oct. 11	1:00 p.m.	L.C.	Eng I vs. Tigers
	1:00 p.m.	M.S.	Med IIB vs. Mgm II
	5:15 p.m.	M.S.	Lesser Omentums vs. BioChem

Thurs., Oct. 12	1:00 p.m.	L.C.	Superpoenas vs. Deviants
	1:00 p.m.	M.S.	Spectrum vs. Subpoenas
	5:15 p.m.	M.S.	Eng II vs. Molars

Fri., Oct. 13	1:00 p.m.	L.C.	Molson Gang vs. Talbotians
	1:00 p.m.	F.F.	Eng III vs. Med I
	1:00 p.m.	M.S.	Med IIB vs. Chuckers
	5:15 p.m.	F.F.	Med IV vs. Grads

TENNIS: Second round must be played by Tuesday, October 10, and third round by Monday, October 16.

VOLLEYBALL: TEAM entries are now being accepted in the Intramural Office, in the Currie Gym. Each team entry must be accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit. All members of the team must be registered in the same faculty. Entries close at 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, October 18.

students' society by-elections

For Students' Council Representative

October 11, 1972
10 AM-4 PM

ARTS & SCIENCE

Leacock Bldg.
Arts Bldg.
University Centre (Union)
Otto Maass Bldg.
Stewart Bldg.
Frank Dawson Adams Bldg.
McIntyre Medical Bldg.

ARCHITECTURE & ENGINEERING

McDonald Engineering
McConnell Engineering

Any full or partial student at the University
may vote.

No person will be permitted to vote with-
out presenting a permanent McGill I.D.
card.

Kathy Grant
C.R.O.



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Redmen come back to trounce Georgians

Sports

by matthew macfarlane

How sweet it is! Winning that is. Finally, after two depressing Saturdays, the Redmen put it all together and the result was a 37-10 slaughter of the doormat Georgians. But the impressive thing about this win was not only the score, but also the real cohesiveness the Redmen exhibited for the first time this season.

I have been highly critical at times about the numerous McGill turnovers (indeed, there have been rumours circulating that McGill makes more turnovers than Pom Bakeries), but against Sir George the Redmen cut their mistakes down to a single interception.

The fine McGill effort began with the offensive line of MacDonald, Madon, Masco, Dawson, and Swanson opening huge holes for their running backs. Given the opportunity, halfbacks Chris Rumball, Don Cowie and upon occasion Frank Belvedere amassed 275 yards rushing and nary a fumble among them. Dis Auders had a fine day at quarterback, first establishing the solid running game and then going to the air for 10 completions in 16 tries, for 189 yards and two touchdowns. The receivers were excellent, with big Dwayne Dudgeon enjoying a particularly fine day with 5 receptions.

Yet perhaps this was even more the day for the defensive squad of McGill. The defensive line squashed the Georgians' inside running game, while tremendous pursuit by the Redmen



daily photos by Jean-michel Joffe

Above: Redmen defensive half George Gaty outpaces two defenders in returning an intercepted pass.

hordes stopped Sir George from going wide. That left Georgian quarterback Jerry Puklicz the aerial game. While Puklicz did hit for 284 yards passing, the McGill secondary shut him off whenever Sir George seriously threatened. In fact, the slick field probably created more difficulties for McGill's defensive halves than anything else, as bad traction caused the occasional missed tackle.

As for the game itself, McGill scored the first time they got the ball. Following a Georgian punt the Redmen stormed 90 yards in

four plays to a score. The drive was highlighted by two pitchouts to Rumball that accounted for 60 yards, the second of which was a 37-yard romp for the score.

The Georgians took the initiative in the second quarter, chalking up first a 28-yard field goal by Ron Goldenberg, then a Frank Dunn touchdown for a 10-7 advantage. They should have quit right then. McGill jumped back in front one minute before half time on a three-play drive which included a one-handed super grab by Frank Belvedere for 43 yards. The last

20 yards went air express from Auders to Dudgeon and McGill led 14-10.

The second half was strictly a laughter. Six minutes into the third

quarter Ron Kelly hit a 19-yard field goal. One minute later Rumball outkicked the entire Sir George team as he scampered 68 yards with a punt for another McGill major score. The missed convert left the count at 23-10.

The fourth quarter saw a continued dominance by the Redmen. First Dudgeon (on a 30 yard pass), then Cowie (two yards off tackle) crossed the goal line and the count was complete with McGill winning by a whopping 27 point margin, 37-10.

All in all, a fine effort for the McGill gridders. An effort that indeed confirms the fact that McGill has some of the best talent in the league when they avoid silly mistakes. What remains is to utilize this talent for the three remaining Saturdays of the season and hope that Bishop's can beat Loyola in their rematch.

the athletics scene

by gina widawski

There are two important announcements for this week. The meeting of the coed and recreational badminton clubs scheduled for Oct. 19 is cancelled. Also, the people in charge of Buildings and Grounds have the responsibility of making sure that the goal posts are put up on Lower Campus; those concerned are to make sure they're kept erect.

INSTRUCTIONAL

Women

Registration for squash is Oct. 18 at 1:15 pm in the gym. Coed

The Red Cross program begins 6 pm, Oct. 10.

INTERCOLLEGIATE

Men

The rugby team this week plays two home games. On Oct. 10 Macdonald provides the competition, and on the 14th Ormstown invades.

The football Redmen play at Sir George Williams University Oct. 14 at 2 pm, while Redmen hockey practices begin Oct. 16.

Women

The McGill Red field hockey team plays against Vanier and Macdonald on Lower Campus at 10 am while the Whites play the Vagabonds A and B at D'Auteil Park. All games are on Oct. 14.

Three sports are beginning: volleyball, basketball and ice hockey. First practice for volleyball is Thursday Oct. 12 in the gym, 5:30-7:30 pm; practices are also Mondays,

7:30-9:30. Basketball starts Monday Oct. 16, from 5:30-7:30 pm in the gym; Wednesday nights from 7:30-9:30 and Thursdays from 5:30-7:30 are the other periods. Ice hockey practices begin Tuesday Oct. 17 in Winter Stadium from 7:30-9:30 am.

Congratulations to the ski team on defeating the hockey team in the soccer competition. The skiers have been keeping in fine shape and it's unfortunate that they don't have financial support for their team. Anyone wishing to do something about it? Contact Debbie Davis immediately!

INTRAMURALS

Men

Volleyball, floor and ice hockey, and basketball entries are now opened. Contact the intramural office or head faculty rep., Robert Kearney at 931-6614.

A record high of 20 soccer and 32 touch football teams was reported by Bob Dubeau. Congratulations men!

Women

Basketball entries close Oct. 17.

Coed

Entries for waterpolo close Oct. 16.

CLUBS

Women

Curling has started. Meetings are held in Weston Pool. Call 842-0597.

Coed

Starting Oct. 21 and going throughout the year, recreational skating will be held every Monday and Saturday night.

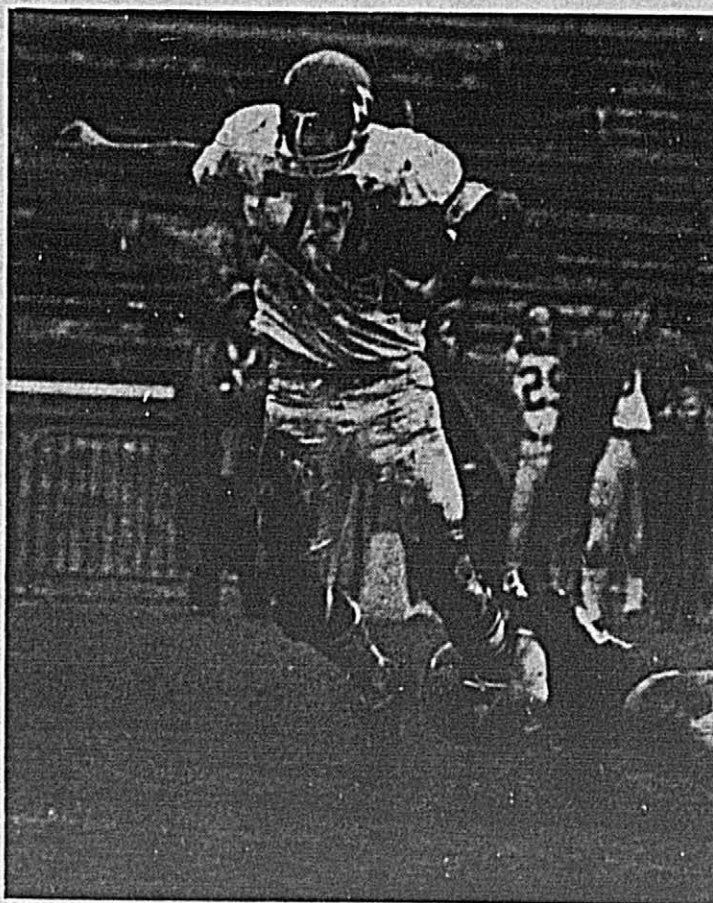
QUAA round-up

It was a tie breaking weekend in QUAA football action, as the two first place and the two last place teams battled it out. Loyola beat Bishops 17-12 to take sole possession of first place, the only undefeated team in the league. Bishops is now in second spot, two points behind the leader.

McGill tromped Sir George 37-10, winning their first game of the season against two losses. The Georgians now have the cellar all to themselves, the only team in the league without any points in the standings. Next weekend, McGill plays Sir George again, in Verdun, while Loyola travels to Bishop's.

Standings

	P	W	L	T	F	A
Loyola	3	3	0	0	89	40
Bishops	3	2	1	0	55	41
McGill	3	1	2	0	89	92
SGWU	3	0	3	0	10	70



BIG DWAYNE DUDGEON tries to wriggle free from a Georgian grapple. Above: Redmen defensive half George Gaty outpaces two defenders in returning an intercepted pass.